



# ***Daily Report***

## **LAST ISSUE**

**THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT**

**WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE AS A PAPER BOOK AFTER 16 AUGUST  
TO ARRANGE FOR ELECTRONIC RECEIPT, PLEASE SEE INSIDE  
FOR INFORMATION ON VARIOUS OPTIONS**

## **LAST ISSUE**

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-88-148  
Wednesday  
31 July 1988**

**This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination  
is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.**

**Dear Customer:**

Responding to our many customers' requests, NTIS is offering FBIS publications electronically. Due to resource limitations, hardcopy production of FBIS publications will be phased out during 1996. Hardcopy reports which have already been discontinued include *Arms Control & Proliferation Issues*, *Environment & World Health*, *Narcotics*, and *Terrorism*.

Hardcopy publication of the regional DAILY REPORTS will cease as follows:

1 August	<i>China, Latin America</i>
19 August	<i>Near East and South Asia, West Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa,</i> <i>West Europe Economic Review</i>
2 September	<i>East Asia, East Europe, East Europe Economic Review</i>
16 September	<i>Central Eurasia, Central Eurasia Military Affairs,</i> <i>Central Eurasia Economic Review</i>

FBIS' goal is to cease publication of all hardcopy reports by 31 December 1996 except for S&T PERSPECTIVES, S&T CENTRAL EURASIA, S&T CHINA, S&T KOREA, S&T EUROPE, and S&T JAPAN. The S&T reports will continue to be published as hardcopy until the graphics they contain can be disseminated on-line.

FBIS products are offered electronically through the National Technical Information Service's (NTIS) "World News Connection" (WNC). This is a new on-line subscription service accessible through the World Wide Web. The Web address is <http://wnc.fedworld.gov>. Please see the next page for a subscription form or call NTIS Fax Direct at 703-487-4140 and enter product code 8645 to receive more information.



## World News Connection™

A Foreign News Alert Service  
from  
the U.S. Government

World News Connection - WNC1.....\$ 21  
7 Day - Introductory Offer  
Unlimited interactive searching  
(no profiles)  
Order number SUB-9856BDQ

World News Connection - WNC2.....\$ 50  
Monthly  
Unlimited interactive searching  
(no profiles)  
Order number PB95-985700BDQ

World News Connection - WNC3.....\$ 75  
Monthly  
Unlimited interactive searching  
(1 profile)  
Order number PB95-985800BDQ

World News Connection - WNC4.....\$100  
Monthly  
Unlimited interactive searching  
(up to 5 profiles)  
Order number PB95-985900BDQ  
(Prices are subject to change)

User Name (Please Print or Type)

Internet E-mail Address (Required)

Order Number

Price

1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Continue on a blank sheet if more space is required)

Deposit Account Number (for NTIS account customers only): \_\_\_\_\_

Customer Master Number (if known): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Province/Territory: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Foreign Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Internet E-mail Address (Organization contact person): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Card Type (Visa, Master Card, or American Express): \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder's Name (as printed on the credit card): \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder's Signature (required to validate all orders): \_\_\_\_\_

(Please fax this form back to NTIS at 703-321-8547. Fax service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.  
To verify receipt of your fax, call (703) 487-4679 between 7:00am - 5:00pm, Monday - Friday, Eastern Time.)

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-148

### CONTENTS

31 July 1996

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Burundi: Buyoya Meets 'Predecessor' President Ntibantunganya <i>[Paris Radio]</i> .....	1
Burundi: Defense Ministry Issues Communique To Reopen Border 31 Jul <i>[Bujumbura Radio]</i> .....	1
Burundi: Army Officially Admits to Killing 51 Hutu Rebels <i>[AFP]</i> .....	1
Burundi: Buyoya Returns to Bujumbura From Uganda, Tanzania <i>[AFP]</i> .....	1
Burundi: Buyoya Comments on Visit to Uganda, Tanzania <i>[Bujumbura Radio]</i> .....	1
Burundi: Buyoya Not To Attend Arusha Summit 31 Jul <i>[Paris International]</i> .....	2
Burundi: FRODEBU Leader—Dialogue With Buyoya 'out of the Question' <i>[LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 29 Jul]</i> .....	2
Burundi: Belgium Denies Refusing Refuge to Ntibantunganya <i>[Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD 30 Jul]</i> .....	3

##### Chad

Chad: 'All Islamic Religious Associations' Dissolved as of 30 Jul <i>[Njamena Radio]</i> .....	3
--	---

##### Rwanda

Rwanda: Security Talks With Zaire Result in Decision on Refugees <i>[Kigali Radio]</i> .....	3
--	---

##### Zaire

Zaire: North Koreans Expelled for Fraudulent Financial Deals <i>[AFP]</i> .....	4
Zaire: Belgian Officials Deny Arms Smuggled in Seized Cargo Plane <i>[Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD 29 Jul]</i> .....	4

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Somalia

Somalia: Ali Mahdi Radio Denies Balidogle Airport Now Open <i>[Voice of the Somali Republic]</i> .....	5
--	---

##### Uganda

Uganda: Burundi's Buyoya To Meet Museveni, Plans Travel to Tanzania <i>[AFP]</i> .....	5
Uganda: President Museveni Holds Talks With Burundi's Buyoya <i>[AFP]</i> .....	5
Uganda: Media Adviser Discusses Buyoya's Visit, Burundi Coup <i>[London International]</i> .....	6

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa: Reports of Arms Shipments to Rwanda Concern Government <i>[SAPA]</i> .....	7
South Africa: UN Report on Illegal Arms Deals Reportedly Received <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i> .....	7
South Africa: Foreign Affairs Ministry Denies Not Cooperating With UN on Gun Deals <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i> .....	7

South Africa: Mandela—Nation Asked To Name Envoy on Burundi Crisis <i>(SAPA)</i> .....	7
--	---

## **SOUTHERN AFRICA**

### **Angola**

Angola: Cease-Fire Talks With Cabinda Faction Break Down <i>(Luanda TV)</i> .....	8
---	---

### **Zambia**

Zambia: Finance Minister Denies World Bank Withheld \$45 Million <i>(Lusaka Radio)</i> .....	8
--	---

## **WEST AFRICA**

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

Cote d'Ivoire: Paper Views Reinforced Military Presence at Liberian Border <i>(LA VOIE 29 Jul)</i> .....	9
--	---

### **Liberia**

Liberia: ECOWAS Chairman Holds Talks With Warring Factions <i>(Lagos Radio)</i> .....	9
Liberia: Concerns About Elections Detailed <i>(London International)</i> .....	9



## Burundi

### Burundi: Buyoya Meets 'Predecessor' President Ntubantunganya

LD3007142796 Paris France-Inter Radio Network  
in French 1400 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The new strong man of Burundi, Pierre Buyoya, met his predecessor, ousted President Sylvestre Ntubantunganya on Sunday [28 July].

The latter, who has sought refuge at the U.S. Embassy, still considers himself to be the head of state of Burundi. He will not resign.

### Burundi: Defense Ministry Issues Communique To Reopen Border 31 Jul

EA3007204296 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a communique from the Ministry of National Defense, Burundian borders will be reopened from tomorrow, while the border with Zaire remains closed in accordance with the decision made in February. (?It) is worth recalling that the other borders have been closed since 25 July after the change of government. Bujumbura international airport has been open since Saturday [27 July], two days after the change.

### Burundi: Army Officially Admits to Killing 51 Hutu Rebels

AB3007185696 Paris AFP in English  
1502 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 30 (AFP) — The Burundian army on Tuesday [30 July] admitted officially that it had killed 51 Hutu rebels during various clashes Friday in Giheta, in the central province of Gitega.

The killings took place the day after the minority Tutsi-dominated army backed a coup overthrowing president Sylvestre Ntubantunganya, a Hutu, and installing Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi major.

"Members of armed gangs clashed with the army after setting fire to several buildings," army spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Isaie Nibizi told AFP. The term "armed gangs" is used by the army to describe Hutu rebels.

Nibizi said the victims had already been buried, adding that tensions in the troubled province had now eased.

On Monday, sources in Nairobi said around 50 people had been killed in separate incidents in Gitega, near the site of a massacre of more than 300 Tutsis, mainly women and children, 10 days ago.

Some reports have estimated the death toll from Friday's attacks could be as high as 150.

Tens of thousands of people have been killed in three years of interethnic bloodletting between the Hutus, who make up 85 percent of Burundi's 5.5 million people, and the minority Tutsis.

### Burundi: Buyoya Returns to Bujumbura From Uganda, Tanzania

AB3007182596 Paris AFP in English  
1745 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 30 (AFP) — Burundi's new strongman leader Pierre Buyoya returned Tuesday [30 July] to Bujumbura after a whirlwind trip to Uganda and Tanzania to explain the coup d'etat he mounted last week.

Buyoya met with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at a retreat 130 kilometres (80 miles) west of Kampala to explain his July 25 coup which ousted President Sylvestre Ntubantunganya.

Museveni met Buyoya as "one of the faction leaders" of Burundi, not as head of state, according to the Ugandan president's spokeswoman Hope Kivengere.

Buyoya travelled on to Arusha, Tanzania, but it remained unclear who he met there.

On his arrival back in Bujumbura, Buyoya offered no comment on whether he would attend a summit on the Burundi crisis scheduled for Wednesday in the northern Tanzanian town.

### Burundi: Buyoya Comments on Visit to Uganda, Tanzania

EA3006225296 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The president of the Republic, Major Pierre Buyoya, today visited the neighboring countries of Uganda and Tanzania to explain the reasons behind the change of government in Burundi. On his return, the head of state told us about the content of the talks with the officials he met.

[Begin recording] [Buyoya] I went to Uganda to meet the country's head of state to explain the recent change in Burundi, to ask him to understand and support us so that even those who have not yet understood it, do so.

In Tanzania, we met the former leader of the country, Mwalimu [title] Julius Nyerere, also to explain to him the reasons behind what happened, what we intend to do and how he can help us. As you know he has recently been helping Burundi to restore peace. We went there

to tell him that we trusted him and that we wanted him to continue helping us and that in the coming days we shall present to him clear ideas about how to help us, including the other heads of state of the region.

[Unidentified correspondent] Taking into account your discussions, how did they view the change of government in Burundi and what did they agree to in response to what you asked?

[Buyoya] In reality, just like all other people, they understand the Burundian situation. They said that what was important was that we favored a peace program, a policy intended to stop the killings and restore peace in the country, adding that on their part they did not work with individuals but with countries. Then they told me that what they advised me to do in the coming days was to show them clear guidelines regarding peace, to trust them, to allow the continuation of the work started in Arusha.

We agreed to continue that, but we want to sit down together to study [words indistinct]. We wanted to inform them that we continued to trust them, that we needed them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Burundi: Buyoya Not To Attend Arusha Summit 31 Jul**

LD3007184896 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1830 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The new strong man in Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya, announced this evening he will not take part in the regional summit at Arusha tomorrow. Mr. Buyoya told Burundi radio he will send a delegation to the summit. We do not mind not being invited, there is a new situation in Burundi which is getting clearer, the new strong man in Burundi added.

#### **Burundi: FRODEBU Leader—Dialogue With Buyoya 'out of the Question'**

BR3007132896 Brussels La LIBRE BELGIQUE  
in French 29 Jul 96 p 6

[Telephone interview with FRODEBU Party leader Jean Minani in Burundi by Gerard Papy in Nairobi on 28 July — first paragraph is LA LIBRE BELGIQUE introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] Party Leader Jean Minani granted us this interview over the telephone from Nairobi last Sunday [28 July]. Here is its transcript:

[Papy] Three days since the announcement of the coup d'etat, what is your analysis of the situation in Burundi?

[Minani] Major Buyoya's coup is an obstacle to democracy, and a stab in the people's back. When we consider that Pierre Buyoya lost the elections in 1993 and is now using guns to seize what the people refused to give him at the time, we ask ourselves: "What does this man want?" We are also telling ourselves that Pierre Buyoya headed the organization behind the "putsch" which cost democratically-elected President Melchior Ndadaye his life. In this respect, Buyoya is responsible for all the evils which have befallen Burundi. It is now cynical on his part to come back saying that he is the savior of Burundians, of Burundi, and of its democracy...

[Papy] What are your feelings in relation to the international community's reactions and, more specifically, Belgium's reactions?

[Minani] I would like to tell the international community the following: You cannot want democracy and allow just any adventurer to seize power. This would be a very serious precedent — if Pierre Buyoya is allowed to get away with his coup. On the other hand, I wonder how he can possibly lead a country where close to 90 percent of the population, or perhaps even more, are FRODEBU supporters or supporters of pro-democracy forces.

We believe that certain countries have mistaken ideas about this man. They believe he will bring back peace. True, he can prevent the military from killing because they are obeying his plan. The fact that the youngsters who have spent the last few weeks organizing troubles in Bujumbura have spontaneously stopped doing so is something which should indeed make the international community reconsider the situation.

Do we need a warlord to stop the killings in Burundi or, alternatively, do we need a man who can lead the country toward stability and a lasting peace? Certain countries which tend to support Buyoya are mistaken: Buyoya is incapable of bringing peace back. He only rules over the military, whom he has led, to prepare his return to power by force. But he rules over nobody else.

[Papy] Mr. Buyoya has asked the FRODEBU party's cadres who have taken refuge in the embassies to remain in Burundi. What is your view on this matter?

[Minani] This is part of Buyoya's tactics. It is a trap he expects them to fall into. They should be extremely careful because he will not stop at anything. It is as if he were saying: "You must help me. And if you do not help me, you will perish here." The embassies which have given sanctuary to the FRODEBU party's cadres must not let themselves be hoodwinked by that man.

[Papy] Can you conceive dialogue with Mr. Buyoya?

[Minani] It is out of the question to establish any form of dialogue with a killer, an organizer of a coup. That whole agenda there, that is something of his doing. To dialogue with him — that would be insulting the memory of the leader elected by the people, Melchior Ndadaye.

[Papy] Will you establish contact with Leonard Nyan-goma's CNDD [National Council for the Defense of Democracy] to develop a joint line of action?

[Minani] We will have contacts with anyone working for the rapid re-establishment of democracy, peace, and respect for human rights. We do not want to dialogue with those who are holding the population hostage.

[Papy] Will you possibly resort to violence?

[Minani] We will combat Pierre Buyoya's regime by all available means — to begin with, political means, but if by any chance he uses violence, we will have to consider what must be done next.

#### **Burundi: Belgium Denies Refusing Refuge to Ntibantunganya**

BR3007141196 *Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch* 30 Jul 96 p 1

[Report by Rik De Gendt]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bujumbura/Brussels — "We hope that this process will continue." This was stated in Bujumbura by Belgian Ambassador Marc Van Craen on behalf of the diplomatic corps, at the end of yesterday's meeting with Burundi's new strongman. Interim President Pierre Buyoya explained the motives of the coup. Diplomats seemed to agree with him that, at least in practice, "stopping the genocide has priority over lawfulness."

The FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] party, President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's majority party, reacted by stating that Buyoya's charm offensive is merely meant to throw dust in the international community's eyes. In his own country Buyoya is meeting with fierce resistance, both from the Tutsi hardliners and from the Hutu majority. This is clearly demonstrated in his attempts to form a new government. For the time being, not one single FRODEBU politician is willing to cooperate. [passage omitted]

However, the situation in Burundi might simmer down. Former Minister and rebel leader Leonard Nyangoma hinted that he is willing to meet with Buyoya, providing he comes forward as representative of the Army rather than as head of state. DE STANDAARD has learned that a first discreet contact has already taken place.

#### **Opportunity**

[Passage omitted] The Foreign Ministry in Brussels stuck to its rather expectant and implicitly approving attitude yesterday. A spokesman described Ambassador Van Craen's remarkably favorable statement as being "a polite phrase, possibly taken from its context."

The cabinet also formally denied that President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's request for protection had been rejected by the Belgian embassy last Tuesday [23 July]. Our source reconfirms that Ntibantunganya first requested refuge with the Belgian embassy. Belgium's delicate position and the upcoming change of ambassadors would have made his stay less expedient.

#### **Chad**

##### **Chad: 'All Islamic Religious Associations' Dissolved as of 30 Jul**

AB3007211596 *Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French* 1900 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Decision No.0504 hereby dissolves all Islamic religious associations. The minister of interior and security decrees:

Article 1: All Islamic religious associations are dissolved throughout the national territory.

Article 2: The High Council of Islamic Affairs remains the sole organ responsible for Islamic affairs in Chad.

Article 3: The current decision is in force as of the date of its publication and will be recorded and published where need be.

Done in Ndjamena, 30 July 1996

(Signed) Interior and Security Minister Mahamat Nouri

#### **Rwanda**

##### **Rwanda: Security Talks With Zaire Result in Decision on Refugees**

EA3007195096 *Kigali Radio Rwanda in English* 1145 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A three-day meeting between Zairian Government officials and officials of the Rwandan Government ended yesterday here in Kigali.

The meeting examined the refugee problems between the two countries, security situation on the common borders and the return of the Rwandan Government property taken across to Zaire by former government forces.

The two sides resolved that all refugees must return home and the Rwandan Government officials appealed



to the Zairian authorities to restore security in eastern Zaire for the voluntary return of Kinyarwanda speaking Zairians who were forced out of their property by the former army forces, Interahamwe militias in collaboration with some Zairian troops.

On the issue of the Zairian refugees who fled into Rwanda, the Zairian officials said the United Nations refugee agency, the UNHCR, must first establish the true identity of the refugees from north-Kivu province.

Regarding security, the two sides agreed that the commission on mutual security established in September 1994 in Goma and the tripartite commission created in Bujumbura in June 1995 should relaunch their activities in the next few months to solve the issues.

On the return of the property of both sides, it was agreed that Rwanda, Zaire and [the] International Civil Aviation Organization will establish the technical conditions for the take-off of the Boeing 727 Zairian aircraft that illegally landed at Kamembe airfield in April this year. This will be done in the near future.

Regarding the return of the Rwandan Government property taken across to Zaire by former government forces, both sides agreed that the commission created in Goma for solving the problem begin operating by early next month.

The Zairian delegation was led by the Zairian foreign minister, (Jean-Marie Kititwa Tumanzi) while the Rwandan side was led by the foreign affairs minister, Dr. Anastase Gasana.

### Zaire

#### Zaire: North Koreans Expelled for Fraudulent Financial Deals

AB3007200596 Paris AFP in French  
1438 GMT 30 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 30 Jul (AFP) — Two North Korean nationals were expelled from Zaire "for customs and fiscal fraud," it was learned from authorized sources today.

One of them was the director and manager and the other a technician of a photo laboratory in Kinshasa. This laboratory, "Magnolia," was fraudulently importing medical appliances under the cover of films and photographic paper and using the services of the North Korean Embassy in Kinshasa, the same sources explained.

Ten North Koreans, including diplomats, have been expelled from Zaire since 1986. The diplomats were declared persona non grata for activities "incompatible with their status," the same sources recalled.

#### Zaire: Belgian Officials Deny Arms Smuggled in Seized Cargo Plane

BR3007141396 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD  
in Dutch 29 Jul 96 p 6

[FBIS Translated Text] Ostend/Kinshasa — On Thursday [25 July] the Zairian Government ordered the seizure of a cargo aircraft in the eastern city of Goma. It allegedly transported military equipment intended for the Rwandan Army. The four crew members, including one Briton, were arrested. According to Interior Minister Kamanda wa Kamanda the CD-8 aircraft was registered in Liberia. It had left Ostend for Entebbe in Uganda.

Kinshasa feels very strongly about the incident. Kamanda says that the humanitarian organizations Oxfam, Caritas and Care had chartered the aircraft. Officially, its freight consisted of office equipment. Zairian Information Minister Boguo Makeli says that the aircraft contained arms.

From now on, Zaire wants to thoroughly inspect all transportations carried out for relief organizations and for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Kamanda has threatened to expel the relevant non-governmental organizations [NGOs].

Joel Boutroux from the UNHCR denies that the NGOs worked for the account of his organization. He also rejects the allegation that the CD-8 aircraft transported an important shipment of military equipment for the Rwandan Army. The only military equipment aboard, were military berets for Uganda.

### Rumors

Commander Daniel Fontaine of Ostend Airport stated yesterday [28 July] that a provisional inquiry provided no proof that any airplanes had left for Entebbe or Goma last week.

According to a spokesman for State Secretary for Development Cooperation Reginald Moreels (CVP [Christian People's Party]), there have been rumors about possible cases of arms smuggling through Ostend lately. However, no proof has been found up to now. An investigation is being conducted into the involvement of one suspect. "He is a Zairian national with Belgian identity papers, who regularly travels back and forth between Belgium and Zaire."

The spokesman also pointed out that there is a difference between arms transportations and arms smuggling. "Arms trade with countries which are not at war or which are not on any blacklists, is legal. Even so, it does not make much difference for the Development Cooperation Ministry: We have seen the havoc any arms can create in Africa."

### **Somalia**

#### **Somalia: Ali Mahdi Radio Denies Balidogle Airport Now Open**

*EA3007215096 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the United Forces for Peace disclosed tonight that the reports saying Balidogle airport is functioning are fabricated lies. The spokesman affirmed that the Balidogle airport has been closed since 25 July 1996 when it was taken over by the combined forces of USC-SSA [United Somali Congress-Somali Salvation Alliance], USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] and USC-PM [United Somali Congress-Peace Movement].

The spokesman for the peace forces warned aircraft not to approach the airport which he described as a war zone. According to the spokesman, anyone who violates this warning will be responsible for any damage to their aircraft and their passengers may suffer.

Similarly the spokesman has described as cheap propaganda, reports which say the peace forces have abandoned their united operation meant to remove the bandits of Aidid from the areas in which he wrongly dictates.

This answers a report published by the daily HOG OGAAL newspaper which said that forces from the USC-PM had left the fight against the terrorists led by Aidid. The spokesman advised the writers of HOG OGAAL to report the truth about the areas where the struggle for ending the dictatorship based on banditry is going on.

### **Uganda**

#### **Uganda: Burundi's Buyoya To Meet Museveni, Plans Travel to Tanzania**

*AB3007175496 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Pierre Buyoya, the new muscleman of Burundi, arrived today in Uganda where he is expected to hold discussions with President Yoweri Museveni. This is his first visit outside the country since he came into power on 25 July with the help of the Army, the Ugandan Presidency announced.

Mr. Museveni will meet Major Buyoya as "one of the faction leaders" in Burundi and not as a head of state, Hope Kivengere, the Ugandan Presidency spokesman, told AFP.

According to a spokesman of the Burundian Army, Pierre Buyoya is expected to return to Bujumbura this evening after going to Arusha in northern Tanzania

where a regional summit on the Burundian situation is scheduled to take place tomorrow.

His participation in the Arusha summit was still uncertain this afternoon, Lieutenant Colonel Isaie Nibizi explained, without excluding the fact that Mr. Buyoya will return there.

Burundi was not officially invited to this summit in which Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zaire will participate, but Pierre Buyoya wants "to meet his peers in the subregion to explain the sense and the reasons of the 25 July change and request their support," according to Radio Burundi.

Messrs. Buyoya and Museveni are expected to meet today in one of the Ugandan president's farms called Kisozi, 130 km west of Kampala, according to Mrs. Kivengere.

The Ugandan head of state strongly condemned the bloodless putsch which brought Mr. Buyoya into power on 25 July. The new muscleman of Burundi, a Tutsi, has not been recognized by the international community since the coup.

On his side, the toppled president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, who has taken refuge in the residence of the United States ambassador in Bujumbura since 23 July, maintains that he is still the president of Burundi and is still regarded as the legitimate president by the international community. [passage omitted]

#### **Uganda: President Museveni Holds Talks With Burundi's Buyoya**

*AB3007140396 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kampala, 30 Jul (AFP) — Burundi's new strongman Pierre Buyoya arrived in Uganda on Tuesday [30 July] for talks with President Yoweri Museveni, his first overseas visit since seizing power in a military coup last week. He was due to go on from here to attend a Wednesday summit of regional leaders in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha, even though uninvited, according to Burundi state radio.

Museveni spokeswoman Hope Kivengere told AFP Museveni was meeting Major Buyoya in his capacity as "one of the faction leaders" of the strife-torn central African nation, not as head of state. No country has recognised Buyoya, a Tutsi, as president of Burundi since he took power in a bloodless coup backed by the Tutsi-dominated Army last Thursday.

Deposed President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, who is still being sheltered at the residence of the US

ambassador where he fled two days before the coup, maintains he is still head of state.

Buyoya was holding talks with Museveni at one of the Ugandan president's farms, known as Kisozi, 130 kilometres (80 miles) west of Kampala, Kivengere said. [passage omitted]

Museveni strongly condemned Thursday's coup by the Tutsi-dominated Army. [passage omitted]

Before his departure, Buyoya said [the] formation of a new government — made up predominantly of civilian personalities from both tribes — could be announced Tuesday or Wednesday, but observers said that announcement could be delayed by his decision to attend the one-day summit.

Mediator Julius Nyerere, the former president of Tanzania, has been trying to bring Hutu rebel leader Leonard Nyangoma, a former interior minister, into negotiations with Burundi's political parties. But the Tutsi-dominated Unity for National Progress (Uprona) flatly rejected talking with a man they term a "perpetrator of genocide." Nyangoma said Monday he would be prepared to negotiate a ceasefire with the Army leadership, "but in no case with Buyoya."

#### **Uganda: Media Adviser Discusses Buyoya's Visit, Burundi Coup**

*AB3007181596 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Burundi's military ruler, Major Pierre Buyoya, has made his first trip abroad since Thursday's (25 July) coup by the Tutsi-led Army which overthrew the power-sharing coalition government in Bujumbura. Buyoya has been in Uganda today for talks with President Yoweri Museveni. But his regime is still unrecognized. In fact, Museveni strongly condemned the coup after meeting with the Tanzanian leaders President Mkapa and ex-President Nyerere on Sunday. That was the same day that the Burundi Government delegation arrived in Uganda. Buyoya has now left

Uganda and on the line to Kampala, Tom Porteous asked President Museveni's media relations adviser, John Negenda, what today's meeting was all about.

[Begin recording] [Negenda] This was a private meeting between President Museveni and Major Buyoya and my own feeling — judging by what President Museveni earlier on told the delegation sent by Maj. Buyoya — was that he would be cautioning him against going against the feelings of the leaders in the region, the OAU, and indeed, the Security Council.

[Porteous] It sounds though as if while they are keeping up the public condemnation, a lot of people may be actually accepting this coup as a fait accompli and trying to live with it?

[Negenda] No. You know, I mean, it is easy to sit in your studio and sort of think that Burundi can be solved by sort of, if you like, heat and fire. But everyone knows — having seen what happened in Somalia, in Liberia, indeed where nobody much took any notice in Rwanda — that actually what you want to do is to get to grips with the actual problems. And I am sure it is in this spirit that President Museveni and later on ex-President Nyerere will be talking to anybody. By the way, President Museveni did not mince words with the delegation that Buyoya sent him. Because he said that serious measures would be taken against their group which seized state power in Burundi, and that the leaders have trumped up some ideas in this regard but are waiting for the input of the other leaders in the region. So, believe me that they are not just taking it lying down.

[Porteous] So what you are saying is that Uganda is still in favor of some sort of regional military intervention in order to put things right in Burundi?

[Negenda] I think we would call it a peace force and that implies, does it not, that such a force would go in with the acceptance of all people on all sides. And would be, a kind of, I suppose, a referee or whatever while the Burundians themselves came up with long-term plans for their peace and security. [end recording]



**South Africa: Reports of Arms Shipments to Rwanda Concern Government**

*MB3007170196 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1638 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA July 30 SAPA — The Department of Foreign Affairs said on Tuesday (30 July) it viewed in a serious light reports that South African arms were being exported illegally to Rwanda and other African countries.

The department appealed for information on the reported exports so the government could investigate them. "South African armaments are allegedly being exported illegally to Rwanda and other African destinations by private individuals and entities, thereby contributing to instability and conflict in that region.

"The South African arms industry may only export arms after an exhaustive control process and the application of internationally-recognised principles..." (ellipses as published)

**South Africa: UN Report on Illegal Arms Deals Reportedly Received**

*MB3007170496 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SABC Radio News has learned that a confidential report, on South Africans allegedly dealing in arms with Rwanda and Burundi, was sent to the South African Government early this year. The United Nations Arms Commission compiled the report following investigations into the allegations. Sources say the report contains documents implicating at least one South African in the arms deals.

The South African Government has apparently not responded to the UN report, nor supplied the commission with relevant information. The government was also supposed to launch an investigation into these illegal arms deals with Rwanda and Burundi. The sources say the confidential report was sent to both the UN Security Council and the South African Foreign Affairs Department. Foreign Affairs has not yet responded to the allegations.

**South Africa: Foreign Affairs Ministry Denies Not Cooperating With UN on Gun Deals**

*MB3107063596 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Foreign Affairs Department has denied allegations that it failed to respond to requests by the United Nations to help investigate alleged South African involvement in arms deals with Rwanda and Burundi.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Director Abdul Minty told SABC radio news that the department had provided the UN with requested information on a specific rifle. Mr. Minty added that the arms dealing allegations had been investigated, but that the department could not act against individuals because the alleged crimes had taken place outside South Africa. He said the department had offered its full cooperation to the UN in its investigations into the matter. However, the department (headed) no further requests or correspondence on the matter from the UN.

**South Africa: Mandela—Nation Asked To Name Envoy on Burundi Crisis**

*MB3007160096 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1551 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA July 30 SAPA — South Africa had been asked to appoint a representative to work with other leaders to in an attempt to resolve the conflict in strife-torn Burundi, President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday (30 July).

He told reporters in Pretoria this request had been made by leaders in the southern African region. The South African envoy would be working with leaders such as former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere.

Mandela added South Africa was already involved in Burundi, which was hit by a military coup last week. "We have a former member of parliament, Mr Jan van Eck, who is in Burundi to deal with the question of conflict resolution," he said.

Mandela said he had already discussed the situation in Burundi with Southern African Development Community [SADC] chairman Ketumile Masire, and other African leaders. He reiterated that South Africa would not want to act outside SADC or the Organisation for African Unity. "We will prefer to act through these bodies," he said. "It is our firm policy that we should not act as individuals. We should always act in a co-ordinated manner."

Mandela earlier met Senegal President Abdou Diouf, who is on a two-day state visit in South Africa. After bestowing the Order of Good Hope on Diouf for his contribution to bilateral relations, Mandela said Diouf's visit was of special significance for South Africa. He lauded his guest for bringing along two Senegal opposition leaders on his visit. This indicated his respect for democratic values and his strive to unite the people of Senegal, Mandela said.

Diouf said he felt extremely honoured by the decoration. "By honouring me, you are also honouring the entire Senegalese people," he said.



**Angola****Angola: Cease-Fire Talks With Cabinda Faction Break Down**

*MB3007204596 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Differences of opinion between N'zita Tiago and his soldiers have led to a breakdown of the cease-fire talks in Libreville between the government and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Cabinda Armed Forces [FLEC-FAC]. The government says it will resume talks with the Cabinda faction as soon it shows goodwill. Manuel da Conceicao, our correspondent to the Libreville talks, has the details:

The government and FLEC-FAC met in Libreville for a week to find a peaceful solution to the Cabinda problem. The government waited six days for the FLEC-FAC delegation, with the latter alleging transportation problems. These were resolved by the Angolan Government. The talks were scheduled for 16 July, but did not start until 22 July. The Libreville meeting followed a principled cease-fire agreement signed by government and FLEC-FAC in Libreville on 15 May.

[Begin government delegation chief Santana Andre Pitra Petroff recording] Although the gulf between us is wide, we are firmly united around a common goal — a peaceful solution to the Cabinda problem, and peace and tranquility. [end recording]

While the government delegation had gone to Libreville to comply with the May accord, the FLEC-FAC delegation had different ideas. FLEC-FAC wanted to discuss the Cabinda problem as a whole and proposed that a round table should take place.

[Begin FLEC-FAC Chief of Staff Boma Stanislaw recording] We support the idea of a roundtable meeting involving Cabinda's leading forces. This is the only basis that will permit the creation of a single negotiating commission — the sole and valid interlocutor that can negotiate the future of the people of Cabinda. [end recording]

Things became complicated after the approval of a two-point agenda, namely conditions for the signing of a cease-fire, which would include the cessation of hostilities and a truce; and final conclusions. The FLEC-FAC delegation, which was led by Boma Stanislaw, did not want to discuss either of the two points. Instead, FLEC-FAC's delegation came up with a new proposal — scaling down hostilities.

The Gabonese mediator said FLEC-FAC lacked [words indistinct], leading certain political circles in the Gabonese capital to believe that negotiations would continue until an agreement was reached. After several consultations, the mediator decided that FLEC-FAC's military members did not agree with the document initialed by N'zita Tiago in May, dealing with a principled cease-fire between government and FLEC-FAC.

In view of the resistance displayed by the FLEC-FAC delegation, the government found it appropriate to unilaterally suspend the negotiations until the Cabinda faction is willing to negotiate. The government proposed the signing of a truce accord, but FLEC-FAC rejected it.

Meanwhile, sources close to the mediator say there are differences of opinion within (?FLEC-FAC) over the document N'zita Tiago initialed in Libreville on 15 May. We tried to interview N'zita Tiago in Libreville, but to no avail.

**Zambia****Zambia: Finance Minister Denies World Bank Withheld \$45 Million**

*MB3107072096 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Finance Minister Ronald Penza has dispelled reports that the World Bank has withheld Zambia's \$45 million for the economic and social credit facilities. Mr. Penza said the International Monetary Fund has only suspended the discussions following requests by the bank's shareholders, including Britain. The minister did not link the postponement of the talks to Zambia's position with her bilateral partners, saying as far as Zambia is concerned she has met her economic requirements.

Mr. Penza also noted that no bilateral partner has raised any concerns on Zambia's economic performance, saying the postponement, which is (?an unusual) [word indistinct] should not in any way be related to Zambia's economic performance. On whether Zambia is (?being favored) by the World Bank, Mr. Penza said it has not [words indistinct] for such an institution to favor a country failing to meet the bank's requirements. He said Zambia continues to need assistance from the IMF and the World Bank because it has been steadfast in the implementation of her economic policies.

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

#### **Cote d'Ivoire: Paper Views Reinforced Military Presence at Liberian Border**

*AB2907150196 Abidjan LA VOIE in French  
29 Jul 96 p 3*

[Article by Franck Dally: "Cote d'Ivoire-Liberian Border: Cote d'Ivoire Reinforces Its Military Presence"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ivorian Government has finally decided to reinforce its military presence at the Cote d'Ivoire-Liberian border. This decision comes somewhat belatedly and follows various Liberian rebel incursions into Ivorian territory. The latest of these happened at the border town of Basobli, in which 15 people died. The Ivorian side suffered extensive damage to property.

We still recall the barbarity of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia rebels, who on 7 June killed 15 residents and mutilated several others with traditional weapons at Basobli, a border town. This umpteenth Liberian incursion, the most murderous of all, forced the government to take measures to protect its western borders. As the saying goes: "Better late than never."

The decision taken by the Ivorian Government on 25 July involves setting up an "operational zone" under military command in 17 subprefectures in the western part of the country. Military operations and maintenance of law and order will come under the command of an Ivorian Armed Forces senior officer. The troops will "protect the population, strictly monitor all movements of persons and vehicles, and react promptly, without any prior warning, to provocations by armed Liberian groups."

For obvious reasons, the government communique did not specify the number of soldiers and police officers who will carry out that mission. It must be recalled that during the attack on Basobli, the Ivorian soldiers were helpless against the rebels because they were few in number, and they were not well armed.

The attack heightened awareness among Ivorians in general and the people of Toulepleu in particular (Basobli is in the Toulepleu region) to the dangers Liberian rebels pose to the entire nation. Voices were raised against the apathy of our government and military authorities in the face of the danger posed by the Liberian civil war. Some even questioned the point in hosting 400,000 Liberians and offering them shelter if the country has to pay a heavy price for that hospitality. Liberians who had been taken in by Ivorian families even began to fear for their lives. However, wisdom triumphed over resentment, and life gradually returned

to normal for Ivorians and Liberians living in Cote d'Ivoire.

In order to preserve this relative lull, it would be advisable to effectively back the government measures with a large-scale operation that will deter rebels from indiscriminately crossing the border to attack civilians.

### **Liberia**

#### **Liberia: ECOWAS Chairman Holds Talks With Warring Factions**

*AB3107093896 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 0600 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The [Nigerian] head of state and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, General Sani Abacha, yesterday held a meeting with leaders of the three factions in the Liberian conflict. The meeting was his first official assignment as chairman of the organization.

In attendance were the chairman of the Liberian Council of State, Professor Wilton Sankawulo, and the leader of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], Mr. Charles Taylor. Others were leaders of ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], Alhaji Koromah, and that of the Liberia Peace Council, Dr. George Boley. All the three faction leaders are members of the Liberian Council of State under the Abuja Accord.

A Radio Nigeria State House correspondent reports that although details of the meeting were not made public, the ECOWAS chairman was expected to brief them on decisions of the ECOWAS summit in Abuja.

#### **Liberia: Concerns About Elections Detailed**

*AB2907212296 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 29 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The people of Liberia have now had a couple of days to think about the latest ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan announced at this weekend's regional summit meeting in Abuja. If all goes according to schedule, elections will be held in Liberia before the middle of next year, whether or not the warring factions have been disarmed. But even if for all the objections to holding elections can be sorted out in time, ECOWAS is still going to need a big boost from Western donor countries to beef up the ECOMOG peace keeping force. According to the Nigerian foreign minister, Tom Ikimi, today the UN will have to be brought in as well. As our Lagos correspondent Hillary Anderson reports.

[Begin recording] Chief Ikimi made it clear that the new Liberian peace plan as presently envisioned, relies on significant backing from the international community. Nigeria's foreign minister says without some UN presence, election cannot be contemplated. He did not make it clear whether or not he was referring to an idea which is being mooted privately by diplomats for a Cambodian style UN operation in Liberia to oversee elections. Diplomats have been speaking of a short lived but large-scale operations with clearly defined goals of overseeing elections. It is not known where funding for such an operation would come from and there was no public mention of it during the two-day ECOWAS conference in the Nigerian capital, Abuja. Although during closed-door sessions a UN representative did outline the conditions under which the UN would be prepared to get involved. [as published]

West African heads of state have focused more on the need for strengthening the regional peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], which is dominated by Nigerian troops. At present there are roughly 10,000 ECOMOG troops in Liberia. The outgoing ECOMOG commander says the force would need to be at least 18,000 men strong to be able to deploy throughout the country at all. Nigeria's foreign minister wants what he called a massive ECOMOG presence in order to create voting safe-havens.

Liberia's faction leaders are still at odds over the plans for election without disarmament. They were not party to the ECOWAS talks and instead are scheduled to meet General Sani Abacha within the next few days for discussions. A new peace plan for Liberia is based on an initiative by the Nigerians to try to force a settlement to the war. But the plan will be reliant on funding which has not yet been guaranteed and on the uncertain cooperation of all the Liberian factions. [end recording]

And it is not only the warring factions which have expressed concern at holding elections when there were still weapons in people's hands. Many civilians are bound to be uneasy with the idea as well. Interest Groups of Liberia is headed by the politician Togba-Nah Tipoteh. And on the line to Monrovia, Josephine Hazely asked Mr. Tipoteh what he made of the new ECOWAS plan.

[Begin recording] [Tipoteh] There will be elections even if the warring factions continue to say that they will

not disarm. This is how it should be looked at. If the warring factions say: Well, we will not give up our guns, elections will be held because they will have to give up the guns.

[Hazely] So you, in other words, you welcome the fact there will be elections without disarmament?

[Tipoteh] No. No. There will not the... [pauses] We do not welcome that. We welcome total disarmament before elections, but I am saying that the interpretation, the proper interpretation, given in the spirit of Abuja, is that: You warring factions, Abuja is now informing you, serving you notice that if you continue to be intransigent, with respect to disarmament, you will disarm. This is the meaning of... [pauses] whether they disarm, they did not disarm voluntarily, there will be elections because they will be forced to disarm. This is the interpretation I am giving. Of course, [words indistinct] say that this is the minority interpretation, but let us wait for the next two, three weeks. In the fullness of time, this will become rather evident.

[Hazely] But the warring factions and their supporters would say: But elections without disarmament happened in Sierra Leone, why can't you accept it in Liberia as a way forward to having peace?

[Tipoteh] But this is why we are very grateful indeed to our brother, the president of Sierra Leone, for giving Liberians very good advice and that advice is: Do not do it the way we did it in Sierra Leone. Do have total disarmament before elections in Liberia. In Sierra Leone, we had only one — in fact, there still is — one warring faction stuck up in one part of Sierra Leone. In Liberia, you have several warring factions with the main ones having aspirants for the presidency. So, the situation in Liberia is concretely different and should be approached differently. This is why we are insisting that we must have total disarmament here before election. And total disarmament does not mean that there has to be a 100-percent collection of all the dangerous weapons in the country. It means that most of the weapons — dangerous weapons — in the country, most of the warlike weapons, perhaps around 85, 90 percent of them must be turned in to ECOMOG. [end recording]



BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 382  
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. *Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.*

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

### **SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION**

#### **U.S. Government Customers**

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS  
P.O. Box 2604  
Washington, DC 20013-2604  
Telephone: (202) 336-6735  
FAX: (703) 733-8042

#### **Non-Government Customers**

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
Telephone: (703) 487-4630  
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**1 AUG 1996**

